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EX

EXPLANATORY NOTES

covering

ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATIONS

for the

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

for the

FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1926.

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OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

Salaries. Apparent increase of \$48,442; actual decrease \$4,000,
as follows:

(a) Increase of \$52,442 by transfer of forty-four positions from the following appropriations, with a corresponding decrease in each case:

- 33 from "Salaries, Extension Service", \$40,480.
- 9 from "Salaries, Office of Experiment Stations", \$8,422.
- 1 from "Colleges and Stations, Office of Experiment Stations", \$1,680.
- 1 from "Salaries, Office of Editorial and Distribution Work", \$1,860.

(b) Actual decrease of \$4,000.

Mechanical Shops and Power Plant. Decrease of \$10,000.

Miscellaneous Expenses. Decrease of \$12,000.

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OFFICE OF EDITORIAL AND DISTRIBUTION WORK

Salaries. Apparent decrease of \$11,280; actual decrease \$7,560, as follows:

(a) Decrease of \$3,720 by the transfer of two positions from this appropriation to the following appropriations:

- 1 to "Salaries, Office of the Secretary", \$1,860.
- 1 to "Salaries, Extension Service", \$1,860.

(b) Actual decrease of \$7,560.

General Expenses. Actual decrease of \$1,720.

OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS.

Salaries. Apparent decrease of \$3,802, as follows:

(a) Increase of \$4,620 by the transfer of three positions from "Salaries, Extension Service", with a corresponding decrease in that appropriation; decrease of \$8,422 by the transfer of nine positions from this appropriation to "Salaries, Office of the Secretary".

General Expenses:

Colleges and Stations. No apparent change; actual increase of \$1,680, as follows:

(a) Decrease of \$1,680 by the transfer of one position to the salary roll of the Office of the Secretary.

(b) Increase of \$1,680 to be used for the employment of a principal stenographer on work connected with the preparation of the combined index to volumes 26 to 50 of the Experiment Station Record and other bibliographical work of a similar character.

Insular Experiment Stations.

Alaska. Apparent increase of \$6,740 for classification of field employees.

Hawaii. Apparent increase of \$1,940; actual decrease of \$2,700, as follows:

(a) Increase of \$4,640 for classification of field employees.

(b) Decrease of \$2,700.

Porto Rico. Apparent increase of \$6,460; actual decrease of \$400, as follows:

(a) Increase of \$6,860 for classification of field employees.

(b) Decrease of \$400.

Guam. Apparent increase of \$5,860; actual increase of \$3,000, as follows:

(a) Increase of \$2,860 for classification of field employees.

(b) Increase of \$3,000. This amount will be used toward the salary and expenses of an entomologist to continue the work on the control of the coconut scale provided for in the Deficiency bill now pending in Congress.

Virgin Islands. Apparent decrease of \$320; actual decrease of \$2,500, as follows:

(a) Increase of \$2,180 for classification of field employees.

(b) Decrease of \$2,500.

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Note.- A clause has been added by the Bureau of the Budget limiting the amounts which may be used for personal services in the District of Columbia under the following appropriations:

Salaries, \$33,946 (reduced from \$39,188).

Colleges and Stations, \$64,480 (increased from \$62,685).

EXTENSION SERVICE.

Salaries. Apparent decrease of \$52,861; actual decrease of \$5,601, as follows:

(a) Increase of \$1,860 by the transfer of one position from "Salaries, Office of Editorial and Distribution Work," with a corresponding decrease in that appropriation.

(b) Decrease of \$49,120 by the transfer of thirty-nine positions from this appropriation to the following appropriations:

33 to "Salaries, Office of the Secretary," \$40,480.
 3 to "Salaries, Office of Experiment Stations", \$4,620.
 3 to "Salaries, Division of Accounts and Disbursements," \$4,020.

(c) Actual decrease of \$5,601.

A change of language is recommended in this paragraph by omitting the words "chief of office and other", for the reason that the Chief of the Office of Extension Service is already provided for under the appropriation "Salaries, Office of the Secretary." This position is designated as Director of Extension Service, authorized in the Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1924.

General Expenses:

Farmers Cooperative Demonstration Work. Apparent increase of \$600 for classification of field employees.

Demonstrations on Reclamation Projects. Apparent increase of \$2,180 for the classification of field employees.

This paragraph is recommended to be transferred from the Miscellaneous Section of the Agricultural bill to the Extension Service. The Secretary recently suggested this change since the work is purely a demonstration activity and properly falls under this bureau.

Agricultural Exhibits at Fairs. Apparent decrease of \$135; actual decrease \$2,395, as follows:

(a) Increase of \$2,260 for classification of field employees.

(b) Actual decrease \$2,395.

General Administrative Expenses. Decrease of \$1,860.

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Note.- A clause has been added by the Bureau of the Budget limiting the amounts which may be used for personal services in the District of Columbia under the following appropriations.

Salaries, \$133,139 (reduced from \$142,740).

Farmers' Cooperative Demonstration Work, \$205,140.

Demonstrations on Reclamation Projects, \$1,680.

Agricultural Exhibits at Fairs, \$52,460 (reduced from \$52,536).

General Administrative Expenses, \$8,400 (reduced from \$10,260).

WEATHER BUREAU.

Salaries. Apparent increase of \$61,677; actual decrease of \$5,843, as follows:

(a) Increase of \$67,520 for classification of field employees.

(b) Actual decrease of \$5,843.

General Expenses:

Printing Office. Actual decrease of \$500.

Expenses Outside of Washington. Apparent increase of \$237,920; actual decrease of \$2,500 as follows:

(a) Increase of \$240,420 for classification of field employees.

(b) Actual decrease of \$2,500.

Horticultural Protection. Apparent increase of \$3,960 for classification of field employees.

Travel Expenses. Decrease of \$500.

Investigation of Atmospheric Phenomena. Apparent increase of \$15,600 for classification of field employees.

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Note.- A clause has been added by the Bureau of the Budget limiting the amounts which may be used for personal services in the District of Columbia under the following appropriations:

Salaries, \$279,605 (reduced from \$281,825).
Expenses in Washington, \$102,720.
Atmospheric Phenomena, \$19,700.

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY.

Salaries. Apparent increase of \$50,916; actual decrease of \$8,524, as follows:

(a) Increase of \$59,440 for classification of field employees.

(b) Actual decrease of \$8,524.

No other change in this appropriation is recommended for the fiscal year 1926. While the appropriation for "Salaries, Bureau of Animal Industry" for 1925 is \$670,000, Congress authorized in the Act approved May 29, 1924 (Public No. 156), creating the Bureau of Dairying, the transfer of all funds appropriated for dairy activities to the newly established Bureau of Dairying. Accordingly fifty-five positions with salaries totaling \$71,515 have been transferred, and the appropriation for 1925 is correspondingly reduced from \$670,000 to \$598,485.

General Expenses:

Inspection and Quarantine. Apparent increase of \$37,000; actual decrease of \$35,960, as follows:

(a) Increase of \$72,960 for classification of field employees.

(b) Actual decrease of \$35,960. Part of this decrease is due to the elimination of the proviso carrying \$30,000 for the purchase and distribution of blackleg vaccine. This proviso is omitted by the department as it has been found to be of little use. Less than \$32 worth of vaccine has been purchased and sold under the terms of the item during the first four months of the present fiscal year. The procedure does not secure a lower price to the farmer, nor does it secure him a better vaccine because the purchases are made from the usual dealers in these products.

Eradication of Tuberculosis:

Operating Expenses. Apparent increase of \$72,715; actual decrease of \$8,691, as follows:

(a) Increase of \$81,406 for classification of field employees.

(b) Actual decrease of \$8,691.

Indemnities. Actual decrease of \$52,600.

Eradication of Cattle Ticks. Apparent increase of \$39,451; actual decrease of \$17,623, as follows:

(a) Increase of \$57,074 for classification of field employees.

(b) Actual decrease of \$17,623.

Dairy Industry. Apparent decrease of \$386,600.

The entire paragraph is transferred to the new Bureau of Dairying, created by the Act of Congress approved May 29, 1924 (Public No. 156), in accordance with the authorization contained in that Act.

Animal Husbandry. Apparent increase of \$52,785; actual increase of \$22,225 as follows:

(a) Increase of \$30,560 for classification of field employees.

(b) Actual increase of \$22,225 for the Fort Keogh Remount Station, Miles City, Montana. By the Act approved April 15, 1924, Congress transferred the Fort Keogh Remount Station, Miles City, Montana, from the War Department to this Department to be used as an experiment station for a study of range livestock problems and the production of forage in connection therewith, but provided no money for the project. There are some 60,000 acres with buildings and plant valued at more than \$200,000. To rehabilitate the irrigation and water systems sufficient to start the experimental work at this station will require an expenditure, at the very lowest estimate, of \$20,000 during 1926, to be allotted approximately, for salaries and wages, \$8,000; equipment and operating expenses, \$12,000. This is only sufficient to complete the installation of

such equipment as will prevent the depreciation of the physical plant, start such work as is essential to prevent the total loss of 1,000 acres of alfalfa, and to furnish fire protection to the buildings, and water for livestock. Without this money much of the plant will deteriorate to such an extent as to result in a total loss.

The last proviso in the paragraph setting aside \$1,000 for the purpose of furnishing medals to exhibitors showing champion and first-prize winners at the International Livestock Exposition to be held at Chicago, Illinois, in December, 1924, is omitted, as this work will be completed during the present fiscal year.

Diseases of Animals. Apparent increase of \$7,860 for classification of field employees.

Eradicating Hog Cholera. Apparent increase of \$27,363; actual decrease of \$17,050, as follows:

(a) Increase of \$44,413 for classification of field employees.

(b) Actual decrease of \$17,050.

Eradicating Dourine. Apparent increase of \$280; actual decrease of \$2,000 as follows:

(a) Increase of \$2,280 for classification of field employees.

(b) Actual decrease of \$2,000.

General Administrative Expenses. Actual decrease of \$3,660.

Meat Inspection. Apparent increase of \$824,960; actual decrease of \$8,310, as follows:

(a) Increase of \$833,270 for classification of field employees.

(b) Actual decrease of \$8,310.

Miscellaneous Section Items:

Experiments and Demonstrations in Live Stock Production. Apparent decrease of \$40; actual decrease of \$1,000 as follows:

(a) Increase of \$960 for classification of field employees.

(b) Actual decrease of \$1,000.

Experiments in Dairying and Live Stock Production in Western U. S.

Apparent increase of \$1,380 for classification of field employees.

Eradication of Foot-and-Mouth Disease. Apparent increase of \$6,980 for classification of field employees.

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Note.- A clause has been added by the Bureau of the Budget limiting the amounts which may be used for personal services in the District of Columbia under the following appropriations:

Salaries, \$254,401 (reduced from \$260,733).

Inspection and Quarantine, \$23,000 (reduced from \$23,042).

Tuberculosis Operating Expenses, \$51,530 (increased from \$51,200).

Rick Eradication, \$21,101.

Animal Husbandry, \$98,295 (reduced from \$104,020).

Animal Disease Investigations, \$46,410.

Eradication of Hog Cholera, \$41,495.

Eradication of Dourine, \$8,195.

General Administrative Expenses, \$17,080 (reduced from \$21,070).

Meat Inspection \$64,280 (reduced from \$66,441).

BUREAU OF DAIRYING

Salaries. Apparent increase of \$2,735; actual decrease of \$1,565, as follows:

- (a) Increase of \$4,300 for classification of field employees.
- (b) Actual decrease of \$1,565.

This is a new paragraph and follows the usual procedure of establishing a salary roll for the various bureaus of the Department. The amount used for salaries of employees of the Dairy Division in the Bureau of Animal Industry for the fiscal year 1925 is \$75,815. This amount was transferred on the books of the Treasury Department from the appropriation "Salaries, Bureau of Animal Industry", in accordance with the provisions of Public 156, approved May 29, 1924, establishing a Bureau of Dairying.

General Expenses. Apparent increase of \$13,490; actual decrease of \$3,466, as follows:

- (a) Increase of \$16,956 for classification of field employees.
- (b) Actual decrease of \$3,466.

This is a new paragraph and provides for the general expenses of the Bureau of Dairying for the fiscal year 1926. The language of the paragraph follows closely that of the sub-appropriation for dairy industry included in the act for 1925 under General Expenses, Bureau of Animal Industry, only such language being added as is necessary to provide authority for carrying out the provisions of the Act approved May 29, 1924, establishing a Bureau of Dairying.

Miscellaneous Section Items.

Field Station, Woodward, Oklahoma. Apparent increase of \$300 for the classification of field employees.

The language of this item has been amended by inserting an authorization for the use of not exceeding \$4,000 for the erection of necessary buildings for the protection and care of animals. The buildings which it is proposed to erect under this authority are one silo at \$600 and one feed barn at \$3,400.

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Note.- A clause has been added by the Bureau of the Budget limiting the amounts which may be used for personal services in the District of Columbia under the following appropriations:

Salaries, \$59,965 (increased from \$55,340).
General Expenses, \$178,505 (reduced from \$181,505).

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY.

Salaries. Apparent decrease of \$8,709; actual decrease of \$18,249, as follows:

- (a) Increase of \$9,540 for classification of field employees.
- (b) Actual decrease of \$18,249.

General Expenses:

Fruit Diseases. Apparent increase of \$3,970; actual decrease of \$450, as follows:

- (a) Increase of \$4,420 for classification of field employees.
- (b) Actual decrease of \$450.

Citrus Canker. Apparent decrease of \$8,930; actual decrease of \$9,650, as follows:

- (a) Increase of \$720 for classification of field employees.
- (b) Actual decrease of \$9,650. This decrease is recommended by the Department and is due to the satisfactory progress that has been made in items under eradication work in cooperation with the Gulf States.

Forest Pathology. Apparent increase of \$16,980; actual increase of \$12,000, as follows:

- (a) Increase of \$4,980 for classification of field employees.
- (b) Actual increase of \$12,000. This increase will be used for chestnut blight investigations. The chestnut timber stand in America is now almost completely infected with the blight and three-quarters of the trees are dead. Investigations now in progress will show by January, 1926 (or sooner if cooperative support of the work is obtained), how many years the remaining chestnuts may be expected to survive the blight. Further investigations are needed to determine how long after death from this disease a chestnut tree can be profitably utilized for tanning

extract. The manufacturers of tanning extract need this information in order to know exactly how long they can expect to continue in their present business. Resistant American chestnuts have been found, and immune ones probably exist. An intensive survey should be made to locate such trees. All species and varieties of chestnuts in the world should be assembled and tested for blight resistance. Two resistant species are already known. All desirable stock, native or foreign, found immune or sufficiently resistant to be useful should be propagated as fast as possible, in order to establish a future supply of tanning material. No qualitative substitute for chestnut extract is now known. If the work here indicated is not done or is not successful, certain types of leather can no longer be manufactured, and the United States will be without an adequate domestic supply of tannin -- a particularly dangerous situation in time of war.

White Pine Blister Rust. Apparent increase of \$4,800 for classification of field employees.

Cotton and Truck Diseases. Apparent increase of \$5,340 for classification of field employees.

Crop Physiology. Apparent increase of \$4,462 for classification of field employees.

Bacteriology and Nutrition. Apparent decrease of \$275; actual decrease of \$755, as follows:

(a) Increase of \$480 for classification of field employees.

(b) Actual decrease of \$755.

Soil Fertility. Apparent increase of \$440 for classification of field employees.

Crop Acclimatization. Apparent increase of \$12,208 for classification of field employees.

Drug and Other Plants. Apparent increase of \$132 for classification of field employees.

Crop Technology. Apparent increase of \$420 for classification of field employees.

Seed Testing Laboratories. Apparent increase of \$1,360 for classification of field employees.

Cereal Investigations:

Cereal Investigations. Apparent increase of \$32,095; actual increase of \$16,975, as follows:

(a) Increase of \$15,120 for classification of field employees.

(b) Increase of \$16,975 for the breeding of rust resistance. Rusts are the most destructive fungous diseases of cereals in the United States because of the number of different rusts occurring, their wide distribution and the fact that they sometimes become tremendously epidemic in character. Control of rust is extremely desirable. One only of the cereal rusts, the stem rust, can be controlled at all by eliminating its alternate host (in this case the common barberry), and that only in the Northern States where the rod spores do not overwinter. Therefore the breeding of wheat varieties resistant to stem rust in other parts of the country, resistant to leaf rust in the humid eastern half of the United States, and resistant to stripe rust in the western half of the United States, as well as the breeding of oats, barley, rye, flax and corn resistant to the rusts attacking these cereals, is extremely important. The recent great advance in the science of genetics makes it possible to accomplish results along this line which would have been wholly impossible twenty years ago or even ten years ago.

Barberry Eradication. Actual decrease of \$36,315 is recommended by the Department.

The amount in the second proviso has been changed from \$111,215 to \$75,000, representing the sum which shall be contributed by States, counties, or local authorities for the destruction of barberry bushes. This is done in view of the reduction of funds made available for this purpose.

Tobacco Investigations. Apparent increase of \$3,920 for classification of field employees.

Alkali and Drought Resistant Crops. Apparent increase of \$2,928 for classification of field employees.

Sugar Plant Investigations. Apparent increase of \$5,740 for classification of field employees.

Dry Land Agriculture. Apparent increase of \$19,330 for classification of field employees.

Western Irrigation Agriculture. Apparent increase of \$15,100 for classification of field employees.

Nut Culture. Apparent decrease of \$140; actual decrease of \$500, as follows:

- (a) Increase of \$360 for classification of field employees.
- (b) Actual decrease of \$500.

Pomology. Apparent increase of \$3,200 for classification of field employees.

Gardens and Grounds. Actual increase of \$1,520 for maintenance of the greenhouses. The small increase recommended will enable the Department to continue the painting of its greenhouses every two years at an approximate cost of \$5,000. This work is very essential to the maintenance of the greenhouses in good repair and should be undertaken at the beginning of the fiscal year 1926. Without the additional amount requested the work can not be done.

Horticultural Investigations. Apparent increase of \$2,940 for classification of field employees.

Nursery Stock Investigations. Apparent increase of \$504 for classification of field employees.

Arlington Farm. Apparent increase of \$7,215 for classification of field employees.

Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction. Apparent increase of \$15,229; actual increase of \$6,369, as follows:

(a) \$8,860 for classification of field employees.

(b) Increase of \$6,369. This increase will be used for necessary repairs and maintenance work at the field stations at Bell, Md., Chapman Field, Fla., and Chico, Calif.

Forage Crop Investigations. Apparent increase of \$8,105; actual increase of \$2,965, as follows:

(a) Increase of \$5,140 for classification of field employees.

(b) Increase of \$2,965. This increase will be used to continue, as far as these funds permit, the experiments on the adaptability of red clover from Italy and other countries to agricultural use in the United States. During the current year these experiments are being financed by a transfer of \$5,000 from the item for eradication of citrus canker.

Biophysical Investigations. No apparent change in amounts; actual decrease of \$72, as follows:

(a) Increase of \$72 for classification of field employees.

(b) Decrease of \$72.

General Administrative Expenses. Actual decrease of \$1,260.

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Note.- A clause has been added by the Bureau of the Budget limiting the amounts which may be used for personal services in the District of Columbia under the following appropriations:

Salaries, \$491,211 (reduced from \$507,352).

Pathological laboratory, \$62,628 (increased from \$58,828).

Fruit diseases, \$56,683.

Citrus canker, \$9,057.

Forest pathology, \$30,665 (reduced from \$33,365).

Pine blister rust control, \$38,522 (reduced from \$38,992).

Cotton, truck and forage crop diseases, \$51,325 (increased from \$50,950).

Crop physiology, \$20,597.

Bacteriology and nutrition, \$36,735.

Soil fertility, \$37,090.

Crop acclimatization, \$47,051.
Drug and other plants, \$37,798.
Crop technology, \$36,127.
Seed testing laboratory, \$35,634.
Cereal investigations, \$132,797 (reduced from \$146,892).
Tobacco investigations, \$9,825.
Alkali and drought resistant crops, \$5,200.
Sugar plant investigations, \$31,640).
Economic and systematic botany, \$26,300.
Dry land agriculture, \$10,800.
Western irrigation agriculture, \$8,800.
Nut culture, \$10,292.
Pomological investigations, \$50,898.
Gardens and grounds, \$4,630.
Horticultural investigations, \$45,442.
Nursery stock investigations, \$11,528.
Foreign seed and plant introduction, \$48,154.
Forage crop investigations, \$38,965.
Biophysical investigations, \$25,740.
General administrative expenses, \$15,000 (increased from \$13,850.)

FOREST SERVICE.

Salaries. Apparent increase of \$824,120 for classification of field employees.

General Expenses:

Preamble of General Expenses, Forest Service.

It is recommended that the proviso in the first paragraph limiting to \$1,000 "the cost of any building purchased, erected, or as improved", be amended so as to raise this limit to \$1,500. The present limitation of \$1,000 is entirely inadequate because of the steadily increasing cost of labor and materials. The increase to \$1,500 will place the Forest Service building limitation on parity with that of the National Park Service which was increased to \$1,500 by Congress in 1918.

Administration of National Forests. Apparent increase of \$424,471; actual increase of \$84,050, as follows:

(a) Increase of \$340,421 for classification of field employees.

(b) Actual increase of \$84,050 for the following purposes:

(1) \$30,000 for strengthening the fire control organization. For over four years an intensive special effort has been made to increase efficiency in the intricate steps which must be taken by over 1,500 scattered employees to prevent fires from being started and to insure the necessary preparedness, speed and good judgment required for effective suppression of the 6,000 or more fires that occur annually. This special effort has been largely successful, but fire losses are still excessive. The most efficient management of the fire control organization can not make up for the absence of guards at points where experience has shown that such men must be on duty during the fire season and able to reach fires before they become large and unmanageable. The amount requested will make it possible to station individual guards at points where they are needed for the prompt suppression of fires while small.

(2) \$25,600 for technical and scaling work in connection with increasing timber business. The progressive exhaustion of private timber resources throws greater demands

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on the National Forests. This results in larger receipts, but unless a small proportion of the additional timber sale revenue is used for technical work and scaling, the increased business can not be handled with the safeguards necessary to prevent loose business methods and insure permanent productivity of the land.

(3) \$28,450 to provide for administration of land purchased under the Weeks law. Since 1918 the area of the National Forests purchased under this Act has increased from 1,638,000 acres to 2,335,000 acres. It is estimated that an additional area of 150,000 acres will be purchased with the \$800,000 appropriated for the fiscal year 1925. Additional administrative units have become necessary to provide for the protection and management of this land as contemplated by the Act authorizing its purchase. The force of forest supervisors and rangers in the Eastern District has not been increased since 1918. On the Allegheny National Forest the supervisor is now devoting a large part of his time to purchases and is paid from Weeks law funds, but the purchase work will be so far advanced during the fiscal year 1925 that it will no longer be appropriate to pay him from funds for the acquisition of lands. The salaries of six other forest supervisors in this district are paid in part from these funds, \$5,850 being used for this purpose. This was justified at one time but protection and administration have now become the preponderant burden of these employees and their salaries have become almost entirely a liability against appropriations for protection and administration. In order to make the proper adjustment, an increase in general expense funds is necessary. Should there be a cessation in the appropriation for purchase of lands there would be a serious situation on account of lack of funds to pay the force necessary to administer and protect lands already acquired. Five new ranger districts must be organized on different forests where additional land purchases can not be handled by the present ranger force. At least two game wardens are necessary to enable the Forest Service to discharge its responsibility for game administration in the States where jurisdiction has been ceded to the Federal Government, the regular ranger force being unavoidably so placed that it can not handle the work. One fire expert must be employed in the Eastern District on special measures necessary to reduce the average annual loss of 2 per cent of the forested area. The services of a specialist in timber work are required to direct the preparation of plans for cutting the timber on the increasing area in the district and to inspect and supervise timber sales. The readily accessible and marketable products of the Eastern Forests are increasingly in demand, the timber sale receipts during the fiscal year 1924 amounting to approximately \$200,000.

Fighting and Preventing Forest Fires. Apparent increase of \$300 for classification of field employees.

A proviso is recommended to appear at the end of this paragraph to read as follows:

"Provided further, That so much of this appropriation as it may be necessary to expend for fighting and preventing forest fires prior to June 30, 1925, shall be immediately available".

This action is recommended to avoid the recurrence of such situations as arose in the closing months of the fiscal year 1924. By the Deficiency Act passed April 2, 1924, \$55,000 was appropriated for spring fire fighting and insect control. The fire fighting portion of this appropriation together with an unexpended balance from the original appropriation made up a fund of \$81,042 for spring fire fighting and the employment of emergency guards. Although this is less than the average expenditure during the spring months it was hoped that by close management it could be made to cover spring liabilities if weather conditions were normal. Weather conditions proved to be very unfavorable in the Pacific Coast districts, and a second deficiency appropriation of \$125,000, together with drastic curtailment of other essential activities, became necessary. The failure of the second deficiency bill left the Forest Service in a difficult and critical situation, which might have seriously imperiled the protection of the National Forests. The uncertainty and confusion which unavoidably attended this experience must necessarily recur in varying degrees unless a different system of appropriating funds for spring fire fighting is adopted. The change suggested will cure the difficulty and will have the added advantage that any deficiency appropriations which may be needed on account of summer fire fighting expenditures will be required only on account of expenses actually paid. Furthermore, the appropriation made available for spring expenditures will be drawn upon only as the weather conditions may necessitate and the appropriation of amounts greater than actually needed in favorable spring seasons will be avoided.

Land Classification. Apparent increase of \$5,200 for classification of field employees.

Equipment and Supplies. Apparent increase of \$10,480; actual increase of \$10,000 as follows:

(a) Increase of \$480 for classification of field employees.

(b) \$10,000 for the purchase of a boat for the Alaska District to replace boats which are becoming unseaworthy from age and use. Were it not for the possibility of securing surplus equipment and supplies, without cost, from the War Department and other Government agencies a very much larger increase for the purchase of needed equipment and supplies would have been imperative. This possibility was considered carefully and as a result the requested increase has been confined to the \$10,000 which is absolutely essential to provide for the purchase of a boat for the Alaska District. While wrecks are always possible, even when every safeguard is provided, reasonable precaution for human life demands safer equipment than that now provided. One of the older boats should be retired to less hazardous uses in connection with timber sales and a new one purchased. A boat of the proper type will cost not less than \$10,000. The necessary authority for the purchase of this boat is included in the paragraph in the following words:

"Provided, That not to exceed \$15,000 may be expended for the purchase of a passenger-carrying boat suitable for service in Alaskan waters".

Forest Products. Apparent increase of \$47,440 for classification of field employees.

Range Investigations. Apparent increase of \$4,300 for classification of field employees.

Planting National Forests. Apparent increase of \$6,065 for classification of field employees.

A new proviso is recommended to appear at the end of this paragraph which reads as follows:

"Provided further, That additional land may be purchased at a total cost of not to exceed \$600 adjacent to the present Beal Nursery in East Tawas, Michigan".

This purchase is necessary to enlarge the capacity of the present nursery in order to grow the trees which it is proposed to plant in the Michigan National Forest. The present nursery was purchased under authority granted by Congress in the Act of July 24, 1919.

Silvical Investigations. Apparent increase of \$14,600 for classification of field employees.

Reconnaissance. Apparent increase of \$13,550 for classification of field employees.

Improvement of National Forests. Apparent increase of \$6,900 for classification of field employees.

Central Administrative Fund, Weeks Law.

There is a decrease in this authorization of \$6,450. This reduction is made in conformity with the recommendation to change the wording of the appropriation for Federal cooperation with States in fire protection by eliminating the reference to the Act of March 1, 1911 (36 Stat., 961), as the work will hereafter be conducted under the provisions of the Reforestation Act of June 7, 1924. An authorization to spend moneys in Washington under the Act of March 1, 1911, for cooperative fire protection is therefore no longer necessary. The total of the salaries and other expenses now paid under this authorization from the appropriation "Cooperative Fire Protection of Forested Watersheds of Navigable Streams" is \$10,600. A reduction of only \$6,450 is made, however, because it has been found necessary to increase the force in the Solicitor's Office to expedite the examination of titles to lands being purchased under the provisions of the Act of March 1, 1911.

National Forest Reservation Commission. Decrease of \$20,000.

Payments to States and Territories from the National Forests Fund:
Increase of \$67,500.

An adjustment of \$67,500 between the appropriations "Payments to States and Territories" and "Roads and Trails for States" is made to correct a discrepancy which appears in the 1925 estimates. The first of these appropriations is derived from the apportionment of 25% on the national forest receipts for the year immediately preceding the year being appropriated for, while the second appropriation represents 10% of the receipts. The ratio between the two should therefore be 2-1/2 to 1 and the adjustment was made to bring this result about.

Roads and Trails for States, National Forest Fund: Decrease of \$67,500.
For explanation see note under the item for Payments to States and Territories.

Miscellaneous Section Items:

Forest Fire Cooperation. (Cooperative Fire Protection). Apparent increase of \$259,620; actual increase of \$258,100, as follows:

(a) Increase of \$1,520 for classification of field employees.

(b) Increase of \$258,100 to enable the Federal Government to carry out the provisions of Sections 1, 2 and 3 of the Clarke-McNary Act as approved June 7, 1924, and is directly in line with the specific recommendations contained in the report of the Select Senate Committee on Reforestation which recommended that "the current appropriation for this purpose under Section 2 of the Weeks Law should be increased from \$400,000 to \$1,000,000 with the expectation that subsequent appropriations will be increased in amount, up to the maximum indicated, as the opportunities for cooperation are extended." The Act authorized the appropriation of \$2,500,000 annually.

This subappropriation takes the place of the subappropriation entitled "Cooperative fire protection of forested watersheds of navigable streams," which has been carried in the annual appropriations of the Department of Agriculture since the passage of the Weeks Law in 1911. Cooperation is authorized to cover all important forest areas, whether on watersheds of navigable streams or not, and likewise includes the investigation of forest taxation and forest insurance. The broadened activity necessarily takes the place of the narrower one and necessarily requires increased appropriations commensurate with the increased duties and responsibilities.

Under the previous authorizations, and with an appropriation of \$400,000 annually, the Federal Government has cooperated with 28 States in the partial protection of about 170,000,000 acres of forest land. This leaves about 150,000,000 acres of forest land without any form of protection. It is planned to extend aid to other States as rapidly as they qualify for cooperation and by additional assistance improve the protective systems of the States now cooperating. The present yearly expenditure of \$400,000 by the Federal Government is only about 12 per cent of the funds actually expended in protecting from fire the 170,000,000 acres already under cooperative management. The Government has been compelled to reduce its payment to some of the States as new States have qualified for aid. This withdrawal of cooperation has naturally been destructive of good plans and good administration and should be avoided if possible.

The Federal Government has been trailing along in this important and urgent activity, following instead of leading and stimulating the States to greater effort. With the limited appropriation

available, which is utterly inadequate as representing the Federal share of the public obligation in the matter, with no increase in appropriation in the past four years, and with additional States qualifying for Federal cooperation, not only has a normal and reasonable expansion of this cooperation been forestalled, but it has actually suffered a retrogression to the extent that a reduction has been necessary in the yearly allotment to a number of the States by as much as \$5,125 each. It is a serious matter and absolutely inconsistent with efficiency in the conduct of such cooperation for the Federal Government to attempt to help and encourage States to build up their protective organizations and then withdraw more than 20 per cent of their Federal allotments, thus leaving them in the lurch in the event of danger seasons which, as everyone knows, occur frequently. This constitutes a breaking of faith with the States which only necessity can reluctantly compel.

The Select Senate Committee on Reforestation recommended, and the Act of June 7, 1924, authorizes, that a portion of this fund be expended for an investigation on forest-tax laws. Inequitable forest taxation goes hand in hand with forest fires as the two great obstacles to timber production. Until these can be removed there can be no hope for a continuously adequate supply of timber in the United States, with the result that the cost to our people of lumber and other forest products will mount still higher, and those who will suffer the most are the farmers who as a class constitute our greatest users of wood products.

Failure to provide a very substantial increase under this item would be inconsistent with the recommendations of the Select Committee and with the action of Congress in passing the Clarke-McNary forestry law and authorizing an appropriation of \$2,500,000 annually for this purpose.

Cooperative Farm Forestry.

A new item of \$50,000 is recommended to enable the Federal Government to carry out the provisions of the Clark-McNary Act as approved June 7, 1924, and is directly in line with the specific recommendations as contained in the report of the Select Senate Committee on Reforestation which reads in part, as follows:

"The Committee also advocates a provision which will enable the Department of Agriculture to cooperate with the States in educational activities which seek to encourage the growing of timber by farmers and other owners of suitable land. In many parts of the United States where timber growing is profitable it is not nearly as extensive

as it should be because of ignorance on the part of land-owners. This applies with special force to the 150,000,000 acres of farm woodlands in the United States, many of which can be made much more productive through the employment of intensive methods of forest culture. In order to bring timber growing about in the United States on a general scale there is need for an educational drive similar to that which has proven so effective in agriculture and livestock production. The Federal Government may wisely take the initiative, as in the extension work in agriculture, by cooperating with the States in educational and demonstration work in the practice of forestry by farmers and other owners of suitable land."

Because the farmer as a class is our greatest user of wood products, every encouragement within reason should be given him to reforest his idle lands and manage his existing forests on the basis of continuous production. Approximately one-third of the country's forest lands are on the farms, which means that a large part of our timber supplies must come from the farms. The farmer as a rule does not appreciate the value of his forest crop, in spite of the fact that the relatively small area which the farm forest covers and its proximity, as a rule, to market make its conservative handling a profitable undertaking. The farmers are in urgent need of assistance with this end in view. During the past few years of boll-weevil depredations in the South and the recent general depression in agriculture throughout the United States, farmers turned to their woodlots to carry them over the danger period. Indeed, were it not for their timber crops a great many more of our farmers would have gone to the wall. Just as in agriculture, so in timber growing the farmers need the assistance of public agencies.

Failure to provide this assistance to the owners of farm woodlots would completely nullify the effects of one of the most valuable and necessary sections of the Clarke-McNary forestry act.

Cooperative Distribution of Forest Planting Stock.

A new item of \$50,000 is recommended to enable the Federal Government to carry out the provisions of the Clarke-McNary Act as approved June 7, 1924, and is directly in line with the specific recommendations contained in the report of the Select Senate Committee on Reforestation, which reads, in part, as follows:

"Large areas of denuded land in the United States will have to be planted with forest trees before a valuable growth of timber can be reestablished. To the extent that this can be brought about through the self-interest of land-owners, the purchase of such land by public agencies, which

otherwise might ultimately be compelled, can be avoided. There are many millions of acres within farm holdings whose planting with forest trees will not only enhance the opportunities for profitable farm enterprises, but, in the long run, supply a substantial part of the national timber requirements. Forest planting in the United States is now curtailed by the scarcity of planting stock available at a cost sufficiently low to justify its use on an extended scale. The committee advocates meeting this situation by authorizing the Department of Agriculture to cooperate with the States, under such conditions as are deemed equitable and wise, in procuring, growing, and distributing forest planting material. The effect of this provision should be to materially increase the extent to which land now idle is profitably employed in the production of timber."

Failure to provide the funds herewith requested would largely nullify the work of the Senate Committee, would make the passage of this section of the Clarke-McNary Act a barren victory, and would withhold from the owners of millions of acres of idle farm lands any Federal recognition, encouragement, and support in the reforestation of these lands. The effects would be particularly unfortunate in the States which now receive only indirect benefits from regular Forest Service appropriations.

Acquisition of Additional Forest Lands. Apparent decrease of \$400,000; actual decrease of \$418,540, as follows:

- (a) Increase of \$18,540 for classification of field employees.
- (b) Actual decrease of \$418,540.

Forest Roads and Trails.

An estimate of \$3,750,000 is submitted for Forest Roads and Trails in 1926. This is a decrease of \$2,250,000 over the present appropriation. A further explanation of this item will be made before the Appropriations Committee, at which time actual necessary requirements will be more available than at the present writing.

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Note.- A clause has been added by the Bureau of the Budget limiting the amounts which may be used for personal services in the District of Columbia under the following appropriations:

Salaries, \$237,261.

Administration of National Forests, \$101,102.

Land Classification, \$9,347 (increased from \$7,614).

Forest Products, \$33,300.

Range Investigations, \$9,900.

Silvical Investigations, \$20,800.

Miscellaneous Forest Investigations, \$32,300.

Forest Fire Cooperation, \$17,897 (increased from \$10,297).

Acquisition of additional forest lands, \$14,800 (increased from \$10,480).

Cooperative Farm Forestry, \$2,650 (New item).

Cooperative Distribution of Forest Planting Stock, \$2,650.
(New item).

Forest Roads and Trails, \$3,000.

Planting National Forests, \$583.

BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY.

Salaries. Apparent increase of \$23,208; actual decrease of \$5,052, as follows:

- (a) Increase of \$28,260 for classification of field employees.
- (b) Actual decrease of \$5,052.

General Expenses:

Agricultural Investigations. Apparent increase of \$2,800 for classification of field employees.

Color Investigations. Actual decrease of \$1,000.

Table and Sweet Sirup Investigations. Actual decrease of \$370.

Enforcement of Food and Drugs Act. Apparent increase of \$73,740; actual increase of \$11,140, as follows:

- (a) Increase of \$62,600 for classification of field employees.

(b) Actual increase of \$11,140 to extend the work on imported foods and drugs to include the inspection of shipments which the Department has reason to believe adulterated or misbranded. The Federal Food and Drugs Act provides that all adulterated and misbranded foods and drugs shall be excluded from this country. It is not considered necessary to inspect all consignments in order to insure a substantial compliance with the Act, the aim being to inspect only those shipments which are most likely to be adulterated or misbranded. At the present time, however, it is not possible with available funds to inspect even all the consignments which the Department has reason to believe adulterated or misbranded. This inevitably results in the Government admitting to the United States some consignments which are in violation of the law. These adulterated or misbranded products are then sold to American consumers and compete with American products which comply with the law. Some forms of adulteration are injurious to health while other forms of adulteration and most misbranding result in the products being sold for more than they are worth. Experience has demonstrated that certain products are subject to little adulteration while others are frequently adulterated. Nearly every shipment of certain products should be examined, particularly shipments

of spices, nuts, cocoa beans, and the like, such products being subject to wormy and moldy conditions if not properly handled and in the case of certain spices frequently containing extraneous matter.

Import consignments must be handled very promptly or storage or demurrage charges will accrue to the importer. It is not fair to the importer unduly to delay examination of consignments while these expenses are piling up. Under present conditions it is necessary at times either to delay examination or to admit the consignment without examination. Since the Department is charged by the law with the responsibility of seeing that only those consignments of foods and drugs are admitted that are free from adulteration and misbranding, it is of the greatest importance that all suspected consignments be examined. In justice to the importers the examinations should be made without undue delay.

Enforcement of the Tea Importation Act. Apparent increase of \$4,580 for classification of field employees.

Insecticide and Fungicide Investigations. Actual decrease of \$1,860.

Naval Stores Investigations. Apparent increase of \$10,000; actual increase of \$9,280, as follows:

(a) Increase of \$720 for classification of field employees.

(b) Actual increase of \$9,280 for the enforcement of the Naval Stores Act, which was passed March 3, 1923. This work began with an allotment of \$10,000 from the \$20,000 appropriation provided by the Agricultural Appropriation Act, the remainder being used for investigational and demonstration work on the production of rosin and turpentine. There are 1,500 producers of rosin and turpentine in this country, whose output is valued at from \$30,000,000 to \$40,000,000 annually. The \$10,000 now available for the enforcement of the Act is obviously inadequate to provide the personnel needed for this purpose. With this increase it will be possible to employ additional men to be stationed in laboratories in Washington and in the field at the chief centers of the naval stores trade. The laboratory employees will examine turpentine for adulteration and the field employees will take samples of turpentine and rosin and grade rosin on request. Unless this increase is provided, it will be impossible to properly enforce the Naval Stores Act.

Note.- A clause has been added by the Bureau of the Budget limiting the amounts which may be used for personal services in the District of Columbia under the following appropriations:

Salaries, \$202,428 (reduced from \$207,480).
Agricultural Chemistry, \$92,320.
Color Investigations, \$41,690.
Tobacco and Sweet Sirup Investigations, \$21,558.
Enforcement of the Food and Drugs Act, \$194,785.
Enforcement of the Tea Importation Act, \$8,325.
Insecticide and Fungicide Investigations, \$24,940 (reduced from \$26,800).
Naval Stores Investigations, \$8,340.
Plant Dust Explosions, \$21,000.
Collaboration with other Departments, \$12,735.

BUREAU OF SOILS.

Salaries. Actual decrease of \$1,740.

General Expenses:

Soil Chemical Investigations. Actual increase of \$5,000. This increase will be used in part in investigating the fundamental chemical properties of soils with a view to developing more effective methods. Such investigations are needed to solve many soil problems and to determine the most effective treatments of soils. This division is the only governmental agency engaged in this work, and the results of recent investigations on the colloidal material of soils have been of great importance, giving us a new insight into many soil problems.

Part of the increase will also be used in making the soil chemical determinations needed by other branches of the government. The demands for chemical soil work have greatly increased with the development of soil science, while the effectiveness of this appropriation is much less now than in previous years owing to depreciation of the purchasing power of the dollar and marked increase in the cost of laboratory supplies and materials.

Soil Physical Investigations. Actual increase of \$2,000. This increase will be used in making fundamental investigations of the physical properties of soils, especially with a view to establishing the relationship between the amount and kind of colloid and the soil condition, and to determine the underlying principles for control of the soil condition. The solving of these fundamental problems will have direct application in the control of soils for inducing conditions favorable to crop production. This appropriation has remained the same for a number of years, but the diminished purchasing power of the dollar has been so marked recently that its effectiveness has been greatly reduced, and without this small increase the proposed study of these fundamental problems relating to soil productivity cannot be made.

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Note.-- A clause has been added by the Bureau of the Budget limiting the amounts which may be used for personal services in the District of Columbia under the following appropriations:

Salaries, \$88,260 (reduced from \$90,000).

Soil Chemical Investigations, \$28,500 (increased from \$24,450).

Soil Physical Investigations, \$13,300 (increased from \$12,670).

Investigation of fertilizer resources, \$53,070 (increased from \$52,892).

Soil Survey, \$120,860.

Classification of Agricultural Lands, \$11,720.

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY.

Salaries. Apparent increase of \$90; actual decrease of \$6,690, as follows:

(a) Increase of \$6,780 for classification of field employees.

(b) Actual decrease of \$6,690.

General Expenses:

Deciduous Fruit Insects. Apparent decrease of \$232,800, as follows:

(a) Increase of \$3,700 for classification of field employees.

(b) Decrease of \$236,500 transferred to a new item appearing under the title "Preventing Spread of the Japanese Beetle" at the end of the paragraphs pertaining to this bureau. As a large part of these funds are expended in field operations for the control of this insect along established lines and for the enforcement of a Japanese Beetle quarantine, it is believed that the work can be conducted more efficiently and advantageously as a distinct field project than as a subactivity under the appropriation for deciduous fruit insect investigations.

It is recommended that the language of this paragraph be changed by omitting the words "including, when necessary, cooperation with the Federal Horticultural Board in establishing, maintaining, and enforcing quarantines promulgated under the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended". This clause applied only to the Japanese Beetle work and is no longer necessary here as the activity is now provided for in a separate paragraph.

Cereal and Forage Insects. Apparent increase of \$23,600; actual increase of \$7,300, as follows:

(a) Increase of \$16,300 for classification of field employees.

(b) Actual increase of \$7,300 for preventing the spread of the alfalfa weevil. The continued spread of this weevil from the Great Basin into Nevada, California, Oregon and Idaho, where it has become alarmingly injurious, has created an acute condition which has resulted in numerous appeals to the Department for aid. The successful production of alfalfa hay is a prime necessity in

connection with the basic agriculture of this region and therefore the speedy solution of the problem of controlling this pest is most necessary. The feeling of apprehension occasioned by the presence of the weevil has caused the establishment of drastic State quarantines which are thought to be unduly injurious to commerce. It becomes necessary, therefore, as a basis for equitable quarantine action, to determine the actual limits of distribution of this pest. The additional funds requested will provide for the services and travel expenses of trained assistants who will give their entire time to the alfalfa weevil problems in the States most seriously menaced by this insect. A suitable portion of these funds will be expended for the importation of the insect parasites of the weevil from Europe and their colonization in the infested States. Failure to provide these additional funds will permit almost unrestricted spread of the pest through lack of early knowledge of its presence and prompt application of measures of control in newly infested territory, and greatly delay the solution of the problem of control, thereby placing an additional burden of expense on a region already struggling with serious agricultural problems.

Southern Field Crop Insects. Apparent increase of \$28,080; actual increase of \$19,560, as follows:

(a) Increase of \$8,520 for classification of field employees.

(b) Actual increase of \$19,560 for the following purposes:

(1) \$7,500 for "The Cotton Hopper". This amount is to be used in an investigation of the cotton hopper, a pest which, in the last two years, has caused serious injury to the cotton crop in certain parts of Texas, and has been found also in the other states of the Cotton Belt. In the most seriously infested regions the damage done has been equal to that caused by the boll weevil. The injury occurs just when the plant is forming squares. The insect appears to puncture these young forms causing them to die. The result in extreme cases is that the plant grows tall and straight without lateral branches of fruit. Only very preliminary studies have been conducted so far and there is great need of an intensive investigation in order to develop control measures.

(2) \$12,060 for the "Arizona Cotton Weevil". This pest is a variety of the cotton boll weevil and occurs naturally upon a wild plant in the mountains near Tucson, Arizona. Early in the present year a few weevils were found in cultivated cotton fields of this region. The potential danger to the exceptionally fine grade of cotton grown in



Arizona is the same as that to the cotton grown in the original belt at the time the boll weevil crossed the Rio Grande River at Brownsville, Texas. Prompt measures at this time should result in stamping out the infestation and providing means for preventing re-infestation. A complete survey of the territory in which the wild cotton plant occurs will be necessary.

Forest Insects. Apparent increase of \$17,900; actual increase of \$11,410, as follows:

(a) Increase of \$6,490 for classification of field employees.

(b) Actual increase of \$11,410 for the control of western barkbeetles. The annual losses caused by western barkbeetles to immature timber in the western States are estimated at five billion board feet annually. These insects kill more mature timber than any other agency. Within the past few years the realization of these facts has stimulated such interest that two states have passed laws requiring the timberland owners to control insect epidemics when they appear and various timber protective associations have passed resolutions each year requesting additional Federal aid in their campaign against this menace. Control methods have been developed and recommended by the Bureau of Entomology but the recent large-scale application of these methods by Federal and private agencies has demonstrated that there is need for perfecting them so as to make them more practical and more effective.

Truck Crop and Stored Product Insects. Apparent increase of \$9,250 for classification of field employees.

Bee Culture. Apparent increase of \$60 for classification of field employees.

Tropical and Subtropical Fruit Insects. Apparent increase of \$3,330 for classification of field employees.

Miscellaneous Insects. Apparent increase of \$1,930 for classification of field employees.



Preventing Spread of Moths. Apparent increase of \$17,640; actual decrease of \$160, as follows:

(a) Increase of \$17,800 for classification of field employees.

(b) Actual decrease of \$160.

Preventing Spread of European Corn Borer. Apparent increase of \$17,280; actual increase of \$10,000, as follows:

(a) Increase of \$7,280 for classification of field employees.

(b) Actual increase of \$10,000 for further control work in the newly infested areas of northwestern Connecticut and on Long Island. A reduction was made by Congress in this appropriation for the fiscal year 1925, leaving the amount available insufficient to conduct the present essential work with reasonable efficiency. Recently the pest has appeared in northeastern Connecticut (near New London) and on Long Island, New York. In the latter place the infestation is dangerously near the main source of supply of sweet corn for the New York City markets. This situation necessitates extensive additional scouting, inspection and control work which was not contemplated when the estimates for 1925 were considered. To provide for this new emergency a substantial increase in funds will be necessary in 1926. The additional funds requested will provide for the services of trained assistants, temporary labor, supplies, and travel expense for a force of men who will devote their entire effort toward the suppression of this serious invasion. Failure to provide the additional funds will doubtlessly result in the rapid spread of the pest into contiguous territory, including the New Jersey garden districts, and its introduction into the New York market. If this occurs, it is almost inevitable that the borer will spread through commerce into many of the important corn-growing regions of the country, where it would become seriously if not disastrously injurious.

Preventing Spread of Mexican Bean Beetle. Apparent increase of \$4,395; actual increase of \$2,615, as follows:

(a) Increase of \$1,780 for classification of field employees.

(b) Actual increase of \$2,615 for establishment of a substation in the beetle-infested areas of the North where remedies may be tested to determine their effect on bean foliage and their effectiveness against the bean beetle under northern conditions. The Mexican bean beetle is the most serious insect enemy of beans in the territory it inhabits. Losses are generally very heavy, total destruction of the crop resulting in many instances. At the present time the insect is

threatening the bean-producing areas of Michigan, New York, and New Jersey, and will invade these States at an early date if its normal rate of spread is maintained. Since beans are extremely susceptible to spray injury it is necessary to try out all remedies in the different localities in order to be certain that the recommended treatments are safe and sure under all climatic conditions.

Preventing Spread of Japanese Beetle. Apparent increase of \$280,000; actual increase of \$38,930, as follows:

- (a) Increase of \$4,570 for classification of field employees.
- (b) Increase of \$236,500 transferred from the General Expense appropriation for Deciduous Fruit Insects, under which item the reason for the transfer is fully set forth.
- (c) Actual increase of \$38,930 is requested in connection with the maintenance of an effective quarantine against the movement of farm products from infested territory. Unless this quarantine is adequately maintained, the Japanese beetle is certain to become scattered very generally over a radius of at least 200 miles from the infested area, thus practically nullifying the successful work already accomplished in preventing its distribution on farm products. Any relaxation in the farm products quarantine would undoubtedly result in the placing of embargoes against the infested territory by various surrounding States, resulting in very serious losses to growers of crops in the Japanese beetle areas. In addition to strengthening the farm products quarantine, part of the increase will be needed for research in the rearing and distribution of natural enemies of this insect and to provide for the additional repressive work necessitated by the increased spread of the insect and its greater abundance in lightly infested areas.

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Note.- A clause has been added by the Bureau of the Budget limiting the amounts which may be used for personal services in the District of Columbia under the following appropriations:

- Salaries, \$107,912 (reduced from \$110,822).
- Deciduous Fruit Insects, \$33,940.
- Cereal and Forage Insects, \$17,220.
- Southern Field Crop Insects, \$25,060.
- Forest Insects, \$20,058.
- Truck Crop and Stored Product Insects, \$31,820 (increased from \$29,960).

Bee Culture, \$22,700(increased from \$22,000).
Miscellaneous Insects, \$26,540.
Tropical and Subtropical Fruit Insects, \$16,030.
Preventing Spread of Moths, \$29,980.
Preventing Spread of European Corn Borer, \$17,180.
Preventing Spread of Mexican Bean Beetle, \$4,300.
Preventing Spread of Japanese Beetle, \$2,900.

BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Salaries. Apparent increase of \$28; actual decrease of \$3,312, as follows:

- (a) Increase of \$3,340 for classification of field employees.
- (b) Actual decrease of \$3,312.

General Expenses:

Maintenance of Mammal and Bird Reservations. Apparent increase of \$11,565; actual increase of \$8,785, as follows:

- (a) Increase of \$2,730 for classification of field employees.
- (b) Increase of \$8,785 to build about four miles of high fence and repair road necessary to capture and ship more than five hundred elk on the National Bison Range, Montana. The fenced Bison Range includes about 18,000 acres, containing more than 1,200 bison, elk and other game animals with a large annual increase. The range is dangerously overstocked and unless relief can be had by eliminating surplus stock destruction of forage production is imminent and animals may starve on a large scale. The situation is already critical.

It is also recommended that in lieu of the words "fencing, wardens' quarters, shelters for animals" the words "fences, sheds, buildings, corrals," be inserted. Prior to the fiscal year 1925, the Agricultural Act contained a separate paragraph for the improvement and maintenance of the game preserve in Sully's Hill National Park, North Dakota. The appropriation for that purpose is now included in the paragraph for maintenance of mammal and bird reservations and the recommended change of language is necessary to provide for the completion of certain improvements which are a part of the original project for the establishment of Sully's Hill Game Preserve.

Food Habits of Birds and Animals. Apparent increase of \$24,410 for classification of field employees.

Biological Investigations. Apparent increase of \$980 for classification of field employees.

Migratory Bird Treaty Act. Apparent increase of \$17,780; actual increase of \$10,000, as follows:

(a) Increase of \$7,780 for classification of field employees.

(b) \$10,000 for field expenses to enable the U. S. Game Wardens to do more effective work. Owing to the limited funds available and small number of wardens, violations of the migratory bird treaty act are increasing rapidly and the Bureau is being constantly urged to enforce the law more fully than is possible with present limitations. The amount named will help do far more effective work in many places where it is greatly needed.

Reindeer and Fur Bearers in Alaska. Apparent increase of \$27,760, as follows:

(a) Increase of \$7,760 for classification of field employees, including \$2,220 for classification of field employees transferred from the Department of the Interior for the administration of the game laws of Alaska.

(b) Increase of \$20,000 for administering the game laws of Alaska. This is not in reality an increase in appropriation but an amount which has been appropriated from year to year for the Department of the Interior to enforce the Alaskan game laws. By Public Resolution 34, 68th Congress, the powers and duties formerly vested in the Governor of Alaska for the protection of wild game animals and wild birds in Alaska were conferred upon the Secretary of Agriculture and all money available or appropriated for the fiscal year 1925 for these purposes was transferred to this Department. This appropriation will no longer be carried in the Department of the Interior Appropriation Bill and is therefore merely a transfer of the amount from that bill to the Agricultural Appropriation Bill.

The language added at the end of the paragraph is necessary to include the work transferred from the Department of the Interior.

General Administrative Expenses. Actual decrease of \$460.

Upper Mississippi Wild Life and Fish Refuge.

This is a new item carrying an estimate of \$400,000.

By the Act of June 7, 1924, Congress authorized an appropriation of \$1,500,000 to be expended by the Secretary of Agriculture for the purchase of lands to establish the "Upper Mississippi River Wild Life and Fish Refuge."

It would not be practicable to expend economically the total amount authorized in a single year. After careful consideration it is believed that \$400,000 should be provided for this purpose, of which \$100,000 should become immediately available for the purchase of lands, and \$25,000 immediately available for administrative expenses of the Department of Agriculture in carrying out the purposes of the Act as authorized in Section 9 thereof.

A vast number of people throughout the Mississippi Valley and in other parts of the United States were enthusiastically interested in the establishment of the Upper Mississippi River Wild Life and Fish Refuge and urged this legislation upon Congress. Failure to provide funds to begin the carrying out of the purposes of this Act will undoubtedly be a severe disappointment to a large number of people who justifiably consider this project as a most important one. The purpose of the Act is to prevent the drainage of areas vital to the maintenance of the fish, shellfish, and wild-fowl life of the Mississippi Valley.

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Note.- A clause has been added by the Bureau of the Budget limiting the amounts which may be used for personal services in the District of Columbia under the following appropriations:

Salaries, \$83,328 (reduced from \$86,640).
 Maintenance of Mammal and Bird Reservations, \$3,531.
 Food Habits of Birds and Animals, \$55,410.
 Biological Investigations, \$21,646.
 Migratory Bird Treaty Act, \$32,016 (reduced from \$38,066).
 Reindeer and Fur Bearers in Alaska, \$3,852.
 General Administrative Expenses, \$8,200.

DIVISION OF ACCOUNTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

Salaries. Apparent increase of \$4,020 by the transfer of three clerks from Salaries, Extension Service. Employees occupying these positions have been detailed to the Division of Accounts and Disbursements for duty during the past several years. With the concurrence of the Extension Service they are now being transferred and the appropriation for that Service is correspondingly reduced in amount.

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LIBRARY, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Salaries. Actual decrease of \$1,320.

General Expenses. Actual decrease of \$1,460.

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BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS.

Salaries. Apparent decrease of \$5,182; actual decrease of \$6,982, as follows:

- (a) Increase of \$1,800 for classification of field employees.
- (b) Actual decrease of \$6,982.

General Expenses:

Road Management. Actual decrease of \$4,500.

Road Building and Maintenance. Actual decrease of \$5,749.

It is recommended that the language of this paragraph be amended by consolidating the paragraph for "Investigating Road Building and Maintenance", and "Experimental Highways". This has been done in order to simplify the work of the bureau by consolidating similar lines of activity, thus decreasing a great deal of bookkeeping and other work and making for greater efficiency in conducting the investigations and experiments contemplated by these appropriations.

Agricultural Engineering. Apparent increase of \$26,220; actual increase of \$10,000 as follows:

- (a) Increase of \$16,220 for classification of field employees.
- (b) Actual increase of \$10,000 for field expenditures for investigation of methods for distribution of concentrated fertilizer.

It is recommended that the language of this paragraph be amended by consolidating the paragraph for "Farm Irrigation and Drainage", and "Rural Engineering". This has been done in order to simplify the work of the bureau by consolidating similar lines of activity, thus decreasing a great deal of bookkeeping and other work and making for greater efficiency in conducting the investigations and experiments contemplated by these appropriations.

Special Item:

Cooperative Construction, Federal Aid Highway System. Increase of
\$67,000,000.

An estimate of \$80,000,000 is submitted for "Cooperative Construction of the Federal Aid Highway System" in the fiscal year 1926. This is an increase of \$67,000,000 over the appropriation for the fiscal year 1925. The sum of \$80,000,000 is made up of the following three items: \$25,000,000 which is the remainder of the sum of \$50,000,000 authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1923; \$35,700,000, which is the remainder of the sum of \$65,000,000 authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1924, and \$19,300,000, which is part of the sum of \$75,000,000 authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1925.

The amount available for expenditure under this appropriation on July 1, 1924, was \$93,998,354.89. It is estimated that the expenditures during the present fiscal year will approximate at least \$90,000,000, which will leave an unexpended balance of approximately \$3,900,000 on July 1, 1925. This amount plus the item of \$80,000,000 will provide a total of \$83,900,000 which will leave a balance of approximately \$6,100,000 to be appropriated in addition to the \$80,000,000 above mentioned in order to meet the estimated requirements of \$90,000,000 for 1926.

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Note.- A clause has been added by the Bureau of the Budget limiting the amounts which may be used for personal services in the District of Columbia under the following appropriations:

Salaries, \$103,503.
Road Management, \$21,760.
Road Building and Maintenance, \$26,611.
Agricultural Engineering, \$56,080.
General Administrative Expenses, \$3,800.
Cooperative Construction, Federal Aid Highway
System, \$454,971.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS.

Salaries. Apparent increase of \$62,593; actual decrease of \$13,407, as follows:

- (a) Increase of \$76,000 for classification of field employees.
- (b) Actual decrease of \$13,407.

General Expenses:

General Administrative Expenses. Actual decrease of \$1,320.

Farm Management and Practice. Apparent decrease of \$13,414; actual decrease of \$15,174, as follows:

- (a) Increase of \$1,760 for classification of field employees.
- (b) Actual decrease of \$15,174.

Marketing and Distributing Farm Products. Apparent decrease of \$10,521; actual decrease of \$11,881, as follows:

- (a) Increase of \$1,360 for classification of field employees.
- (b) Actual decrease of \$11,881.

Crop and Livestock Estimates. Apparent increase of \$62,950, as follows:

- (a) Increase of \$12,950 for classification of field employees.
- (b) An increase of \$50,000 over the amount provided in the agricultural appropriation act for the fiscal year 1925. There is, however, in the pending deficiency bill (HR-9559) which failed of passage at the last session of Congress, a supplemental item of \$50,000 for the fiscal year 1925 to cover the cost of issuing the semi-monthly cotton report authorized by the Act approved May 3, 1924 (Public No. 114). The amount requested for the fiscal year 1926 therefore involves no increase over the funds to be provided for the present fiscal year.

Market Inspection of Perishable Foods. Apparent increase of \$15,755; actual decrease of \$5,885, as follows:

- (a) Increase of \$21,640 for classification of field employees.
- (b) Actual decrease of \$5,885.

The clause which appears at the end of the paragraph making \$5,000 immediately available is eliminated as the necessity for this provision has passed.

Market News Service. Apparent increase of \$27,263 for classification of field employees.

Enforcement of Cotton Futures and Cotton Standards Acts. Apparent increase of \$3,500 for classification of field employees.

The proviso appearing at the end of this paragraph is eliminated as this language is embodied in the United States Cotton Standards Act.

Enforcement of Grain Standards Act. Apparent increase of \$48,940 for classification of field employees.

Administration of the U. S. Warehouse Act. Apparent increase of \$18,560; actual increase of \$8,000, as follows:

- (a) Increase of \$10,560 for classification of field employees.
- (b) Actual increase of \$8,000 to provide for the rapidly increasing volume of work due to the large number of warehouses which are becoming licensed under the Warehouse Act. In addition to the increase in the number of warehouses for products formerly covered -- i.e., cotton, grain, wool, and tobacco - service has been extended to include broomcorn, potatoes, and peanuts, and preliminary work has been done on beans and dried fruit.

Operation of Center Market. Actual decrease of \$2,900.

It is recommended that the paragraph for operation of Center Market be removed from the miscellaneous section of the bill and included as a major appropriation under the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Note.- A clause has been added by the Bureau of the Budget limiting the amounts which may be used for personal services in the District of Columbia under the following appropriations:

Salaries, \$795,666 (reduced from \$801,387).
General administrative expenses, \$24,160 (reduced from \$25,480).
Farm management and practice, \$155,303 (reduced from \$172,914).
Marketing and distributing farm products, \$321,606 (reduced from \$329,729).
Crop and livestock estimates, \$91,496 (increased from \$91,336).
Foreign competition and demand, \$5,600.
Market inspection of perishable foods, \$40,458 (reduced from \$41,938).
Market news service, \$79,055.
Enforcement of cotton futures and cotton standards acts, \$99,551 (reduced from \$105,330).
Enforcement of grain standards act, \$26,000.
Administration of U. S. Warehouse Act, \$36,280.
Enforcement of standard container act, \$3,000.
Completion of wool work, \$8,600.
Operation of Center Market, \$97,600.

BUREAU OF HOME ECONOMICS

General Expenses: Actual increase of \$15,000, as follows:

(a) \$5,300 for an expansion of the investigations on the home preservation of food. Recent outbreaks of botulimus poisoning from the use of home canned foods, resulting in 11 deaths in Oregon and 4 in Colorado, have demonstrated the necessity for a more detailed and careful study of the methods of home canning in order to develop methods which will prevent the occurrence of future deaths from such a cause. Unless the housewife can be assured that her methods are safe there will be a material decrease in the amount of home canning which will result in lowered nutrition or a higher cost of food for the farm family. Some work is now being done along this line, but the present appropriation is not sufficient to carry on the investigations in as much detail as is necessary.

(b) \$5,620 for extending "standard of cost of living" studies to form the basis for work on household budgets and accounts. "Suggestive" budgets for farm families will be prepared from data already collected on expenditures for food, clothing, and other living expenses for such families. This data will also be used to show adequacy of the living secured by farm families and to furnish more complete figures on home consumption as a basis for production. Methods of planning household budgets and keeping household accounts and adjusting financial rights and duties within the family will be developed from the results of a study of the prevailing economic relationships within the family. A study of the comparative costs in money and time of various household tasks when done by the homemaker with and without labor-saving equipment and by outside agencies such as bakeries and laundries will show the homemaker where her money and time can be used to the greatest economic advantage.

(c) \$4,180 for the development of the Division of Clothing and Textiles. The work of the division has been started this year but an additional sum is needed in order to carry out the experimental work contemplated. At the present price of clothing and textiles, the complex problems of selection presented by the many types of fabrics now offered on the market, make it imperative that experimental studies be made of the effect of these variations on the durability and specific usefulness of the materials from the standpoint of the consumer. The present widely expressed desire for definite information upon which economic judgments may be based gives this timely importance. The closely related problems of household care and conservation of clothing also need more scien-

tific study. Clothing design and construction as met both in the selection of ready-to-wear garments and in the construction of garments in the home is of particular interest at this time when there is a growing realization of the extravagant expenditure of money and energy demanded by fashion. Studies dealing with the application of the fundamental principles of artistic design to dress and the time-saving methods of satisfactory home construction are very much needed.

INSECTICIDE AND FUNGICIDE BOARD

Salaries. Apparent increase of \$1,180 for classification of field employees.

General Expenses. Apparent increase of \$3,200 for classification of field employees.

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Note.- A clause has been added by the Bureau of the Budget limiting the amounts which may be used for personal services in the District of Columbia under the following appropriations:

Salaries, \$29,040.

General Expenses, \$76,220.

FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD.

Salaries. Apparent increase of \$1,860 for classification of field employees.

General Expenses:

Enforcement of the Plant Quarantine Act. Apparent increase of \$45,574; actual increase of \$17,866, as follows:

(a) Increase of \$27,708 for classification of field employees.

(b) Actual increase of \$17,866 for the Port Inspection Service. With the funds available, it has been impossible to provide inspectors for a number of the important maritime ports. Moreover, many of the ports where inspectors are now stationed are considerably undermanned necessitating much overtime work for which no additional compensation can be granted. The recommended increase will be used in employing competent inspectors at ports where none are now stationed and additional assistants at ports which are now undermanned. Even with the limited force now employed, numerous important interceptions are made, such as the European corn borer in broom corn; the brown tail Gypsy moths on nursery stock; the pink bollworm in cotton; the Mediterranean melon, West Indian, and Mexican fruit flies in fruit; the citrus canker infecting grapefruit, and many other pests. None of the fruit flies listed (which are classed as major pests) are now known to be established in the United States. Approximately \$788,000 has been appropriated by Congress for the fiscal year 1925 to prevent the spread of only three introduced insects, namely, the European corn borer and the Gypsy and brown tail moths. Had sufficient protection been afforded in the past through inspection, many of the major pests now costing the country hundreds of thousands of dollars annually, merely to prevent their further spread, would have been excluded. With the force now employed at the various maritime ports it is impossible to cover the field thoroughly and intercept all infested material arriving at ports of entry. Unless the maritime force is increased, there is danger that additional major pests may be introduced and ultimately established, necessitating large appropriations to provide for their control and prevent their spread.

Suppressing Spread of Pink Bollworm of Cotton:

Eradication. Apparent decrease of \$81,910; actual decrease of \$101,670, as follows:

(a) Increase of \$19,760 for classification of field employees.

(b) Actual decrease of \$101,670 is recommended by the Department. This appropriation has always been regarded as of an emergency character and expenditures thereunder have been confined to the imperative needs of the work. It is obviously impossible to forecast with any degree of accuracy the needs for any particular year, as expenditures are largely governed by new outbreaks of pink bollworm which must be promptly and adequately met. Should an emergency arise during the fiscal year 1926 which cannot be met with the reduced appropriation, additional funds will be asked in a supplemental estimate.

Eradication of the Parlatoria Date Scale. Apparent increase of \$2,320 for the classification of field employees.

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Note.- A clause has been added by the Bureau of the Budget limiting the amounts which may be used for personal services in the District of Columbia under the following appropriations:

Salaries, \$47,456.

Enforcement plant quarantine act, \$85,513.

Extermination of potato wart, \$2,400.

Eradication of pink bollworm, \$22,790 (reduced from \$28,790).



PASSENGER-CARRYING VEHICLES.

This item carries no appropriation. It is a limitation of the amount that may be expended for purchase, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles outside of the District of Columbia, from the various lump sum appropriations of the Department. This limitation has been increased over the amount authorized for 1925 by \$20,000. This includes the increase of \$11,000 over the amount authorized for the purchase of passenger-carrying vehicles for 1925. The manner in which this fund will be expended so far as can be estimated at this time is set forth in detail in the accompanying table. Passenger-carrying vehicles are absolutely essential in order that the Department may carry out the authorized field activities. Outright possession of the necessary transportation equipment is decidedly more economical than having the field representatives dependent on local transportation obtainable only at high rental costs.

There is also an increase of \$10,000 over the amount authorized in 1925 for the purchase and for the replacement of worn-out vehicles obtained from the War Department and used in connection with the operations under the Federal Highway Act of November 9, 1921. The extensive road-building projects in course of construction require intensive inspection and supervision, and as these projects are scattered over wide territory, it is essential that the inspecting officers be furnished adequate transportation facilities.

PACKERS AND STOCKYARDS ADMINISTRATION.

Enforcement of the Packers and Stockyards Act. Apparent increase of \$27,460; actual increase of \$4,320, as follows:

(a) Increase of \$23,140 for classification of field employees.

(b) Actual increase of \$4,320 to enable the Department to meet the necessary expenses in handling the increasing volume of business coming before it for consideration and adjustment in the enforcement of the Packers Act. This increase will provide for an additional economist at \$3,000 to assist in the handling of rate cases of the Division of Rates and Practices, and \$1,320 for an additional junior clerk to assist on the detail work. In the estimates for 1925 no funds were provided for temporary help, it being anticipated that there would be enough slack in the salary fund to meet any emergency. However, it is now anticipated that such a slack will not materialize, as all positions provided for are filled, necessitating the expenditure of the full amount provided for 1925, \$155,900. It has been most difficult to estimate with any degree of accuracy the amounts required for general expenses in administering this Act, as the volume of complaints and subsequent detail work cannot be anticipated. Complaints cannot be rejected on the excuse of inadequate funds without imperiling the interests of live-stock producers.

GRAIN FUTURES ADMINISTRATION.

Enforcement of the Grain Futures Trading Act. Apparent increase of
\$7,070 for classification of field employees.

SEED GRAIN LOAN COMMITTEE.

Collection of Seed Grain Loans. Actual increase of \$4,685.

In the spring of 1921 \$1,957,407.20 was loaned to farmers in the States of North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, and Washington, for the purchase of seed grain. On June 30, 1924, \$1,237,855.17 had been collected, leaving a balance outstanding of \$719,552.03. In 1922, loans in the amount of \$1,480,106.69 were made in these States and in South Dakota, of which \$1,046,583.98 had been collected on June 30, 1924, leaving a balance of \$433,517.71. The total of these two loans outstanding on July 1, 1924, was therefore \$1,153,069.74. Of the \$1,000,000 appropriated on April 26, 1924, by Public Resolution No. 13, for the relief of the drought-stricken farmers in New Mexico, \$389,153.55 was loaned up to July 31, 1924. This Act includes an authorization for loans for fall seeding in 1924, but the total amount loaned probably will not exceed \$450,000. With the approximately \$1,150,000 still outstanding in the spring-wheat States, the loans now to be collected amount in round figures to \$1,600,000.

Most of the outstanding accounts in the spring-wheat States are in Montana and North Dakota, where crop conditions generally are good this year and prices for grain higher than for several years past. It is hoped that the outstanding accounts there can be reduced to about \$1,000,000 this year. Much of this amount is uncollectible, because borrowers have abandoned their farms and gone into other sections, in most cases leaving no trace of their present whereabouts. Enough collectible accounts will remain, however, to justify the expenditure of at least \$10,000 during the fiscal year 1926.

Expenses incurred in the collection of seed loans in New Mexico during the fiscal year 1925 will be paid out of the \$1,000,000 appropriated for these loans. It is estimated that approximately \$14,000 will be expended during the fiscal year in the collection of loans and the taking and filing of renewal mortgages. Recent reports from New Mexico indicate that crops in many sections are exceedingly poor and it is doubtful that half of the amount loaned will be collected during the current fiscal year. Many of the loans will necessarily be extended and it is estimated that \$14,000 can be used to good advantage during the fiscal year 1926. The territory to be covered will be as wide as at present, and there is little chance to reduce expenses below those of the current year if profitable results are to be obtained.

Total expenditures for collections in the spring-wheat States and in New Mexico during the fiscal year 1925 are estimated at \$34,315 (19,315 plus \$15,000 from New Mexico appropriations), so that there is an actual reduction of \$10,315 rather than the apparent increase of \$4,685.

The changes in the language of the item are necessary in order to include the loans made in New Mexico in 1924.

